# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6207 號七零百二十六第 日三十月九年五丁緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1877. 五拜禮 號九十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 17, HELICON, American ship, 1,200, Howse, Cardiff 15th June, Coals.—MELCHERS & Co.

October 18, MARIVELES, Spanish str., 202, J. Munoz, Manila 14th October, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

October 18, YANGTSZE, British str., 782, E. Schultze, Canton 17th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 18, ESMERALDA, British str., 396, E. Thebaud, Manila 15th October, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

October 18, ULYSSES, British str., 1,560, J. Guard, Shanghai 12th October, and Foochow 16th, Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 18, GLAUCUS, British str., 1,647, Jackson, Liverpool 29th August, Port Said 13th September, and Singapore 10th October, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 18, TANAIS, French str., 1,735, G. dela Marcelle, Yokohama 9th Oct., Mails & General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 18TH.

*Kim Soon Huat*, Siamese sch., for Bangkok.
*Chili*, British bark, for Callao.
*Yangtsze*, British steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.
*Argyll*, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
*Japan*, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
*Gustav Adolph*, German bark, for Chefoo.

DEPARTURES.

October 18, MARIE LOUISE, French bark, for Haiphong.
October 18, JAPAN, British str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
October 18, ARGYLL, British str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. C. J. Barnes, J. Oppel, J. M. Fleming, 2 Europeans, deck, and 180 Chinese.
Per *Ulysses*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. Collins and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Molleman and child.
Per *Glaucus*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
Rev. Mr. Exley, and Mr. Orley, 20 Police constables, and 102 Chinese.
Per *Tanais*, str., from Yokohama:—
For Hongkong.—Mrs. Huskisson and child, Mrs. Keswick, and 4 children, and servants. For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Arnst. For Madras.—Mr. Edal. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Banfi, Mrs. Rappart and 3 children, Mrs. A. Grubel, Mrs. England and child, Messrs. Petit, O. Higosho, Moyeda, Kato, Ughes, Smidt, Chiatelleno, Esonbonti, Ferroro, Pigeon, S. Kesaburoe, Rishiyoma, Kakemoto, Kisaki, Takano, and Taurhiya.

DEPARTED.

Per *Japan*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Mrs. F. Panizza, Messrs. D. A. de Costa and J. MacPherson, 16 natives, deck, and 400 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Ningpo, &c.:—
60 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamship *Mariveles* reports left Manila on 14th October, and had strong S.E. gales and high sea.

The British steamship *Ulysses* reports left Shanghai on 12th October, and Foochow on the 16th, and had thick, heavy rains and light winds.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 15th October, and had Southerly winds and rough sea to Pratas; from thence strong N.E. monsoon with rain.

The British steamship *Glaucus* reports left Liverpool on 29th August, Port Said on 13th September, and Singapore on 10th October. From Liverpool to Singapore fine weather. From Singapore fine weather the first three days, then very strong winds from the N.W. and N.E. and a heavy head sea with much rain to port. Spoke the British three-masted schooner *Airlie*, of Dundee, bound South, on 14th October.

The American ship *Helicon* reports left Cardiff on 15th June. From Cardiff to Equator light winds, which was crossed on 18th July, in long. 29.56 W. Had moderate winds and fine weather to the Cape of Good Hope. On 25th August and 26th in long. 60.40 E. had a gale from the S.W. with a heavy sea. Henry Saunders, a native of England fell from the upper fore top-sail yard into the sea, and could make no effort to save him, on account of the heavy weather. Had fresh Easterly trades to Anjer, 91 days out. In the China Sea light Southerly winds to Pulo Sapata; from thence to port variable winds. Passed a ship, supposed to be the *Onida*, on the 15th instant.

MANILA SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

19, Mariveles, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
21, Salvadora, Spanish str., from Singapore.
23, Esmeralda, British str., from Amoy, &c.
27, Conchita, Spanish bark, from Marianas.
28, Riestra, Spanish schooner, from Saigon.
30, Emuy, Spanish steamer, from Amoy, &c.

October—
2, Bianca Partica, Italian bark, from Hiogo.
5, Paragua, Spanish str., from Singapore.

September— DEPARTURES.

19, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
20, Estrella, Spanish bark, for Santander.
24, Leon, Spanish steamer, for Cadiz, &c.
24, Mariveles, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
28, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.

October—
4, Mactan, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
5, Tartar, German schooner, for Hongkong.
6, Belted Will, British bark, for Cebu.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

30, Bombay, British steamer, from Hongkong.

October—
3, Hilda, British bark, from Hakodadi.
3, F. Perthes, German bark, from Hakodadi.
3, C. of Peking, Am. str., from S. Francisco.
4, Saikio Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

September— DEPARTURES.

29, Fotisch, German bark, for Melbourne.
29, Friedrich, Ger. 3-m. sch., for Hakodadi.
30, Undine, British bark, for Hongkong.
30, Ocean Pearl, American sch., for Hakodadi.

October—
2, Sunda, British steamer, for Hongkong.
4, Charter Oak, Amer. bark, for Hongkong.
4, Eme, British bark, for Kobe.
4, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
5, Maitland, British bark, for Kobe.
5, Messenger, American ship, for Hakodadi.
6, Lothair, British ship, for Kobe.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

October— ARRIVALS.

6, Aline, French bark, from Bangkok.
7, Glenfinlas, British steamer, from London.
7, Yrurachat, Spanish str., from Liverpool.
7, Amazone, French steamer, from Marseilles.
7, Justina, Dutch bark, from Batavia.
7, Phya Pekket, British str., from Penang.
8, P. S. Thoma, Dutch bk., from Rotterdam.
8, Banca, British steamer, from Samarang.
8, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
8, Japan, British steamer, from Liverpool.

## AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. GUEDES, JUN., at 2 P.M.
Household Furniture, &c.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have opened a BRANCH of our Establishment at HAIPHONG, Tonquin.
Mr. L. JUEDELL is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.
HERTON, EBELL & Co.
Swatow-Haihow, 1st October, 1877. [3m1508

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. BROWN & Co., of Amoy, CEASED on the 31st December, 1873.
DUNCAN DAVIDSON.
Amoy, 24th September, 1877. [1m1468

NOTICE.

ON the FIRST NOVEMBER I purpose establishing myself in FOOCHOW as an EXCHANGE and GENERAL BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, and PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
C. D. WEEKS.
Foochow, September, 1877. [1410

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT:
Sales Room—ZETLAND STREET.
F. RAPP.
Hongkong, October, 1877. [1540

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1451

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS, HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY, and FRANCIS GILMAN in our Firm at Hongkong and Foochow, CEASED on the 30th April, 1877.
The Firm now consists of WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG and EDWARD TORIN.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong and Foochow,
22nd September, 1877. [1m1452

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1488

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLIWELL at AMOY.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 1st June, 1877. [6m367

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at the Ports of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "JULIUS MANNICH & Co."
JULIUS MANNICH.
Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m1480

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.
R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds',
Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m485

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 650,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
16] Hongkong, 16th August, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £110,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. [904

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
*Hongkong Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [78

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [74

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 10, GOUGH STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [788

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DE POUEY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.
Apply to JOHN JACK,
East Point.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1877. [1357

TO LET.

With Possession 1st September,
HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [ff18

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath; Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [ff28

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 9 and 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Spacious Godowns attached, at present occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [30

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
House and Estate Agent,
N. 9, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1495

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley Lodge," now in the occupation of HERBERT C. [illegible] Esq.
Also,
The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.
SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road. Stabling.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [665

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1208

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1186

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [ff81

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [68

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [71

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [76

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [89

## AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 19th day of October, 1877, at the House known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDING," next to the Control Department, at 2 P.M.,—
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman, who is giving up House-keeping, consisting of—
Green Rep-covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Marble-top TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, CHEVAL GLASS, &c., &c.
A COTTAGE PIANO.
Also,
A SEMI-GRAND CONCERT PIANO, by KAPP, in excellent condition.
See Catalogues.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JUN.,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1877. [1522

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. LYALL, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd October, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, No. 1, Morrison Hill,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—English-made Oval CENTRE TABLE, Teakwood BOOKSTAND, PICTURES, CLOCKS, and STATUETTE.
Teak Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, and WHATNOTS, Carved Dining-room CHAIRS, Steel FENDERS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, and PLATED WARE.
Iron BEDSTEADS, English-made Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTAND, TOILET TABLE, TOILET GLASS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 21st instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1877. [1542

FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
1ST NOVEMBER, 1877,
THE SCREW STEAMER "HWAI YUEN" (Late "CALABAR.")
This Steamer was built on the Clyde in 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length | ft. 260. |
| Beam | ft. 31.4 |
| Depth | ft. 19.2 |
| Gross Tonnage | Tons 1,121.61 |
| Register Tonnage | Tons 762.69 |
| Horse Power | 250 |

The Sale will take place in the Port of Shanghai.
Shanghai, 19th September, 1877. [1482

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the MOLE, facing the Bay.
Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.
EDWARD VERRIL.
Manila, September 12th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, MANILA,
On the MOLE, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Offices.
TABLE D'HOTE, BATHS, BILLIARDS, &c.
EDWARD VERRIL,
1441] Proprietor.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1875. [72

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [65

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [80

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tyo Loo Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1381

## INTIMATIONS.

BORNEO (NORTH-WEST COAST).

IN consequence of the death of the late Hon. J. R. HOWARD, the original Grantee, his Heirs desire to SUB-LET a GRANT from the SULTAN of BRUNEI, which confers the right to the Timber, and other Produce of a LARGE TRACK OF COUNTRY in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY of the BRITISH COLONY of LABUAN, extending from the mouth of the River Kilias to Cape Nosong, with a depth inland of 25 miles, and including the Island of Tega.
In addition to an inexhaustible supply of the finest Timber, the Produce of the above country, comprises SAGO, RATTANS, GUTTA-PERCHA, INDIA-RUBBER, CAMPHOR, &c.
The Right of British and American Subjects to trade, &c., in Borneo is guaranteed by Treaty. A British Consul-General resides at Labuan. Climate healthy; native labour abundant.
Either a Fixed Yearly Rental or a Percentage on Profit will be accepted.
A copy of the ORIGINAL GRANT may be seen at the Office of this Paper.
For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, to whom all Communications should be addressed.
No offer accepted after 1ST DECEMBER NEXT.
ALEX. COOK,
Administrator of the Estate.
Labuan, 24th September, 1877. [1557

FOR SALE, SHAMEEN, CANTON,

THE Desirable PROPERTY, known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, and SILE GODOWN.
For Particulars, apply to
G. M. SMITH,
1546] Canton.

KEATING'S BON-BONS, OR WORM TABLETS,
a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [3611358

W. CRAWFORD AND CO.,
57, CARTER LANE, ST. PAUL'S,
LONDON, E.C.,
Beg to state that they are open for any Commercial Transactions, as to Consignments, for Granting Drafts, and presenting Commercial Bills for Acceptance and Payment. For Buying English Goods at a very Small Commission, and forwarding Goods to any place in England or the Continent.
We beg to draw your attention to a very important English Invention we have on hand, viz., WOOLLEN BLANKETS OR COVERINGS, OF LARGE SIZES, COMBINED WITH AN AIR PILLOW.
It will be found most necessary and useful for Military Men, Travellers, Invalids, for use in Hospitals, &c., &c., possessing amongst others the following advantages:—It is the finest substitute for a Bed. The Pillow can be raised or lowered at any time with the greatest ease. It will pack up in a very small compass, and can be carried about without any inconvenience.
PRICE FROM 15s. TO 35s EACH.
When ordering the above article, please remit the amount of your order to
6m1176 W. CRAWFORD AND CO.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken:
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving Hongkong about the 15th of September.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [61

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [66

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [64

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [68

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [67

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [79

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [75

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods, at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [73

## INTIMATIONS.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Admiral RYDER, Commodore WATSON, Captain COLOMB, and OFFICERS of H.M.S. "AUDACIOUS."

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF THE ABOVE SHIP will give a PERFORMANCE in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, EARLY NEXT MONTH.
The proceeds to be devoted to the above purpose.
Further Particulars later on.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1877. [1563

NOTICE.

SEPARATE TENDERS for DOCKING and REPAIRING the Dutch 3-masted Schooner "TRIO" and to SUPPLY NEW ANCHOR and CHAIN, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned till TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Particulars, apply to Captain WESTERVELD, on board; or, to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1877. [1555

Estate of JOHN MORTON BEAUMONT, of FOOCHOW, Deceased.

ALL Persons Indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and those Persons having CLAIMS against it must send in Particulars accompanied by the proper Vouchers, before the 20th November next.
FRANK LEYBURN,
ARTHUR W. WALKINSHAW, } Executors.
Foochow, 10th October, 1877. [741541

HONGKONG RACES, 1878.

The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the day of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of Entry (1st February, 1878). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight, 10st. 7lb. One Mile and a Half. (NOMINATIONS CLOSE on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1877, addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the Club).
By Order,
DENIS CREAGH,
Captain 28th Regiment,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1877. [2w1530

NOTICE.

Office of the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in Liquidation.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.
Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant inclusive.
By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, 2nd October, 1877. [1512

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, 8th October, 1877.
In Pursuance of a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Association, held on the 5th July, 1877, a RETURN of CAPITAL of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY TAELS per SHARE will be made at the Office of the Secretaries on the 15th instant, to Shareholders of Record the 10th instant.
WARRANTS will be delivered by the Undersigned to the Shareholders, or their Lawful Representatives, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
RUSSELL & Co.,
2w1531] Secretaries.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... Tls. 75,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date } ..... Tls. 725,000

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KEEBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
AGENCIES IN
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1513

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P.M.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1446

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [1421

A-PONG AND CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
OPPOSITE SATLE & Co.'s.
This Establishment has always on hand a large Stock of Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, and their Environs, of a SUPERIOR KIND at MODERATE PRICES.
The Proprietors, who are prepared to take Photographs of every description, any size, and execute all kinds of out-door work, guarantee the perfection of Photography.
Note the address:
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [77

## INTIMATIONS.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 20TH.
THE FAMOUS
ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS
in their
MYSTERIOUS and STARTLING WONDERS.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9.
Plan of the Theatre can be seen at Mr

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. {58

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 19TH, 1877.

In that interesting publication, the *Peking Gazette*, we are constantly stumbling across evidence of the maladministration of justice in the Central Kingdom. In the *Gazette* of the 21st ultimo, the Censor KEH TSING memorialises on the case of a man who recently died in prison. It appears that this individual was awaiting trial as an accessory in a case of robbery, the apprehension of the principal, in which had not been effected, and that his "confinement had already lasted for a period of eight years," when he died. An examination of the body took place, and it was thought that he died of opium poisoning, which the Censor considered a suspicious circumstance, and accordingly solicited an inquiry. We should imagine that there was little mystery about the case. The wretched man, who possibly was innocent of any crime, had been incarcerated so long in a miserable dungeon that he had given himself up to despair and committed *felo de se* on the first opportunity that occurred. The case illustrates the glorious uncertainty and delay of the law in China. Fancy a man being imprisoned in a European country for eight years pending trial! The motto "All hope abandon ye who enter here" might well be inscribed over the cells in Chinese prisons, for there is very little for the unhappy occupant, who, if he be rich, will be retained and squeezed to the last cash, and, if he be poor, will be left to linger out his days unheeded. The manner in which justice is administered by the mandarins is one of the most crying abuses in a land of misrule. The power possessed by the officials enables them to persecute the rich and to oppress the poor. The wealthy natives live in constant fear of some pretext being invented by which their treasure may be extorted from them, and those who have nothing to lose find it impossible to obtain justice. Oppression, it is said, will drive the wise man mad, but centuries of mandarin abuse of authority have only accustomed the Chinese to it, and they will probably go on enduring and suffering until one day they suddenly awaken to a full sense of the iniquity of the system of government they have submitted to so long.

As was widely predicted, the general elections in France have resulted in a signal triumph for the Republicans. It appears, by the Reuter's telegram last received, that no less than three hundred and twenty Republicans have been returned against two hundred and ten Conservative candidates. When it is considered that the minority comprise the MacMahonists, the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists, and that Ministerial pressure was brought to bear upon the elections, it will at once be conceded that, for the time at least, Republican and Liberal principles are predominant in France. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, for though the mass of the people in the provinces are Royalist and Conservative at heart they usually cling to what appears the most stable and permanent party in the State. They have had their fill of revolutions, and see no chance of either the Imperial or Monarchical *régimes* being restored. For seven years the Republic has existed, and the country has thriven under its rule: why, therefore, sigh for change? What the agriculturists and shopkeepers of France want is an assured peace in which they can sow and reap and buy and sell in undisturbed tranquility. Probably they have by this time come to the conclusion that—given these advantages—it matters very little whether Emperor, King, or President reigns at Versailles. Moreover, they doubtless fear lest a new revolution should bring on another war with Germany. What effect the Republican majority will have upon the future action of the Government it is not easy to predict. Marshal MACMAHON should in the natural course of things resign, and in that case it is probable that M. JULES GREVY, who has been chosen to succeed M. THIERS as leader of his party, would be elected President. But it is stated that M. GAMBETTA expressed an opinion a short time back that the President would not resign even if defeated, and this has since been confirmed by a manifesto from the Marshal in which he states that he serves no party, but would maintain the constitution whatever the results of the elections might be, and would remain to defend the Conservative interests with the help of the Senate. The course taken by the gallant soldier, through his Ministers, in coercing the Press, imprisoning GAMBETTA, and attempting to influence the elections, is much to be regretted, as it is one calculated to damage the cause of Conservatism in France. We trust, however, that the issue of the contest with the Opposition will prove to him the folly of his past policy, and that he will, if he continue in power, bow to the declared will of the people as expressed in their election of an imposing Republican majority. It is clear that for the present any other than a Republican Government is impossible in France.

Inspector Orley with twenty police constables from Glasgow, arrived here yesterday by the Ocean steamer *Glaucus*.

The *Geographical Magazine* for September states that the project for despatching an English expedition to Lhassa, the sacred capital of Thibet, has now definitely fallen through.

Admiral Patterson, U.S.N., arrived in Yokohama by the *City of Peking* on the 3rd instant, and hoisted his flag on board the *Tennessee* during the afternoon, under a salute from that vessel and the Russian flag-ship *Bayan*.

Some very rough weather has been experienced up at Shanghai. On the 11th instant steamship *Brasmer Castle* met with very heavy weather; it was blowing a hard gale. All down the coast there have been very strong N.E. gales.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., Li Shui, master of a fishing boat, was charged by Joaquin Joze Collaço, Assistant Inspector of Junks, with leaving Shaukiwan without a clearance on the 17th instant. He fined fifty cents, or two days' imprisonment.

During the voyage of the American ship *Helicon*, Captain Howse, from Cardiff to this port, and when that vessel was in a gale, a seaman, named Henry Saunders, fell from the fore topsail yard into the sea, the weather at the time being such that no attempt could be made to save him.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman who fell down the smoke shaft to escape arrest, was resumed yesterday before the Coroner, and after a deal of evidence of no public interest and which threw no further light upon the manner in which the woman came by her death, the inquiry was adjourned to this day.

Yesterday the coroner also held an inquest on one Wong Sing Kut, who died from gun-shot wounds. Dr. Wharry said the deceased was brought to the hospital on Tuesday and was suffering from a bullet wound. The bullet had entered his stomach, passed through his liver, and came out the other side. Two other bullets had passed through his right arm, fracturing one of the bones. Adjourned until Monday next.

On Monday morning a native thief broke into the house of Tong-sing, a brass and iron founder, in Queen's-road West. He succeeded in getting on the roof, climbed down the chimney into the foundry and there took a brass casting. He was then disturbed and retreated by the way he came, but was caught on the roof. He was charged yesterday at the Police Court with larceny and being in unlawful possession of house-breaking implements.

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | "Il Barbière" | Rossini. |
| Selection | "Dinorah" | Meyerbeer. |
| Valse | "Julien Tanze" | Gungl. |
| Cavatina | "I Lombardi" | Verdi. |
| Potpourri | "Rule Britannia" | Kappey. |
| Galop | "Sturmvogel" | Faust. |

"God save the Queen."

E. P. HOMER, Conductor.

Owing to the disturbances in Kashgaria, (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) business is at a complete standstill. A large caravan consigned to the Central Asian Trading Company, consisting of churrass, silk, pushm, and carpets, &c., of great value, after having been delayed for two months at Yarkand was allowed to proceed on the 29th of July last, as far as Shaheeddulla to halt there until further others. Mr. Dalgleish, the Company's agent, about whose safety some fears had been expressed, was at Yarkand on the above date, safe and well, and hopes to send on the caravan to Leh, the moment it is safe to do so.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, which was crowded at the time, over two hundred Chinese being present besides others, the Attorney-General suggested that as the weather was rather warm the punkahs should be pulled. The Chief Justice—"After the 1st October we are not allowed them." The Attorney-General—"Your Lordship has the power to order them, I think." The Judge—"Oh, I would not venture to do such a thing." Subsequently the Attorney-General "ventured" on his own responsibility, as his predecessors have done on similar occasions, to have one of the punkahs pulled, which materially added to the comfort of those in its vicinity. The jury, however, did not enjoy the same comfort until the afternoon, when the punkah on their side of the court was started. It is to hoped the learned Attorney's venturesomeness in having a punkah pulled in a hot court will not lead to any of the disastrous results apparently dreaded by the cautious Chief-Justice.

An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Russell, at the Civil Hospital, on the body of Chan Acheung, a fisherman, who met his death by poisoning through eating fish. Messrs. Chas. F. Nunn, L. Staël, and A. O. Gutierrez composed the jury. The Coroner said several men had eaten of the fish, but Dr. Wharry had given them an emetic and they recovered. Dr. Wharry said deceased was admitted to the hospital and was put to bed. He examined the body, which was well nourished, and the internal organs were healthy, but the brain congested. Death was caused by eating some poisonous fish. There was a man in hospital who ate of the same meal, and he appeared to suffer from the same complaint, but had recovered. Chan Asau, a fisherman, said three men left Aberdeen for Lap-sap-wan on the 17th instant. He had some fish for his breakfast, but did not know it is poisonous. He had never eaten any before; he did not eat much, but the deceased had eaten a great quantity. The inquest was then adjourned until Monday next.

We hear through Chinese sources of a daring robbery which occurred at the western side of Yow-mah-tee on the night of the 15th inst. It appears that on the afternoon of that date a Chinaman who had just returned from San Francisco went to visit a friend who lived in one of a group of houses in the place above mentioned. The visitor brought a box with him, and agreed to stay the night with his friend. News of his intention and of the fact that he had a box, which was supposed to contain his savings, spread, for at night a party of burglars visited the house and by means of bamboo ladders obtained access into the dwelling. The inmates immediately raised an outcry, which attracted the attention of the neighbours, one of whom rushed to the scene armed with a long bamboo. One of the robbers who carried a pistol fired at this man and inflicted a serious wound, upon which the thieves decamped, taking with them about $30. The wounded man, who is said to be in a precarious state, was removed to Canton on the 16th instant. This audacious attempt serves to show that there are plenty of lawless characters at Yow-mah-tee, and that the police staff over there is by no means too large.

## SUPREME COURT.

October 18th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

At the opening of the court the Attorney-General mentioned that there was a large number of cases, and asked his Lordship if he thought it desirable the court should sit in two divisions. There were some thirty-six cases for trial.

His Lordship said he had only received thirty-four cases.

The Attorney-General said there were one or two cases which had come up since in which the prisoners had waived notice, and there appeared to be no reason why they should not be tried.

His Lordship said he had a good deal of doubt about that consent by the prisoners. It was not their consent but their wish which was required.

The Attorney-General—But with the number of cases there are there is no doubt they will have their five days.

His Lordship—Well, you had better give them their five days and make arrangements. It is varying an Ordinance, and, although I see no good in it, still it is the law binding this court. In nine cases out of ten it makes no difference because the prisoners do not have counsel. I think, however, that from and after to-day nothing else should be taken, unless on some special application to the court. Up to the day the Sessions commence you and the magistrates must exercise your discretion.

The Attorney-General said the line must be drawn somewhere, and the rule he would suggest would be that where it is impossible to give the five days' notice before the jury would ordinarily be discharged it is undesirable to try the cases at that Sessions.

With regard to the sitting of the court in two divisions, it was arranged that there should be no sitting on Saturday, that to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) only one court should sit, such arrangements as might seem desirable being made for next week.

BURGLARY.

Chun Afu pleaded guilty to feloniously entering the dwelling house of Leung Fu Chu, at ten clock at night on the 27th ult., with intent to steal, and also with stealing a chopper, articles of clothing, etc. He said his mother was sick and he had no money to buy medicine for her, this was the reason he committed the offence. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

SNATCHING.

So Achow was charged with stealing from the person of a woman named Lui Chow Tsan, an earring and jade stone drop.

The jurors were Messrs. J Noble, J. G. Richmond, J. W. Terry, A. E. Cope, G. dos Remedios, H. Hyndman, and W. B. Spratt.

It appeared from the evidence that as the woman was walking along the Praya some person from behind snatched her earring from her left ear. She turned round and saw the prisoner running away. There were no other people near. She chased the prisoner for some little distance, and the man was ultimately arrested by an Indian constable. When arrested he had a knife in his hand which he tried to throw away. The ear ring and drop were afterwards found in the street.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the Attorney-General had exercised a wise discretion in the case, as if personal violence had been charged the court would have been bound to order the prisoner to be flogged, but it did not appear that any intentional injury had been done beyond the mere robbery. This kind of robbery was at one time so frequent that there had been three or four cases of the kind at one sessions. The evil had greatly subsided and therefore the court was not bound to exercise the same deterrent punishment which it was absolutely necessary to inflict some time ago. He would, however, mark his sense of the wickedness of this crime by sentencing the prisoner to two years' hard labour.

THE ROBBERY OF $1,900.

Ng Aloi, chair coolie, was charged with stealing $1,900, the money of Captain Clanchy, on the 16th January last.

The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the jury, said Captain Clanchy was the master of the steamship *Danube*, which trades between here and Bangkok and when in port Captain Clanchy was in the habit of employing chair coolies, and had employed the same coolies for three years. The prisoner was one of the coolies so employed. On the 16th January Captain Clanchy was on shore, and went to Wing Kee's, and while there he got a parcel containing some $1,900 in bank notes, which he gave to the prisoner telling him to take it to the Yuen Fat Hong. Some time after Captain Clanchy went there himself and found neither of the coolies had been there. He then gave information at the police station and for some time nothing was heard of the matter. Eventually, through Mr. Creagh, Superintendent of Police, he received $1,600 of his money which had been paid over by the Chinese authorities. Nothing was heard of the prisoner until the 13th September, when a Chinese constable met him in the street and arrested him.

The evidence was the same as that given at the police court, which was fully reported at the time.

The prisoner made the same defence now as before the magistrate, which was that it was his partner and not he who received the money. As his partner did not return he went to look for him, and finding that he had not been to the Yuen Fat Hong, he also went away, thinking he might be charged with the robbery. He went to his native place where he lodged for some time in a coolie house, but one day the Chinese soldiers came and burned the house down and he went away. Afterwards he heard that his fellow villagers had paid the money, and as he had nothing to do with the matter he thought he might come back to Hongkong.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship said that chair coolies were licensed, and were supposed to be men of a certain amount of respectability. When they stole articles entrusted to their care they betrayed a trust, and committed a very grave offence indeed. No thanks were due to the prisoner for the recovery of the money, and the fact that it had been recovered by some process unknown to the court did not lessen his offence. The sentence was that he be kept to penal servitude for three years.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Chan Hing Hong, a fruit hawker, pleaded guilty to stealing $5 from the person of Mahommed Jad on the 3rd inst. He also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction for larceny in 1875. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

MORE LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Wong Afuk was charged with stealing a silver watch, a brass watch-guard, key, and silver ring, the property of Mahommed Jed, an Arab, on the 30th September.

Jed was a fireman on the steamship *Burmese*, and having got two days' leave on shore he was trying to sell the watch alleged to have been stolen. He was walking down Queen's-road with the watch in his hand, accompanied by a fellow countryman, and falling in with a hawker they stopped to buy matches. Jed put the watch in his pocket while doing so, and shortly afterwards, feeling a movement there, he put his hand in his pocket and found the watch gone. Immediately he put his hand into his pocket the prisoner, who was standing close to him, ran away. He was pursued and caught by Jed, but the watch was never recovered. The hawker said he saw Jed strike and kick the prisoner, and that was the reason why the latter ran away. Jed positively denied this, and was corroborated by the man who was with him. Prisoner denied having ever seen the watch, and said he ran away because he was struck and stones were thrown at him.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to two previous convictions, and was now sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Lee Afa, a gardener, was charged with stealing a gold watch and key, the property of Mr. J. D. Woodford, at Wong-nei-chong, on the 30th September.

Mr. Woodford, with his family, was spending the day at his garden at Wong-nei-chong on the day in question. The watch was placed in a drawer in the garden house in the morning. In the evening it was missed and could not be found. Prisoner was accompanying the family home, and when they reached No. 2 Station Mr. Woodford gave information to the police and prisoner was taken into custody. The police went to the garden, taking the prisoner with them, and after a search had been conducted some time the prisoner pointed out where the watch was concealed under some leaves.

Prisoner said some friends visited Mr. Woodford on the day the watch was stolen and several coolies and boys had access to the house. The reason he looked in the place where he found the watch was that the coolies had been sitting there.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to a previous conviction at the Police Court, when he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing flowers from the cemetery.

Sentence in the present case was reserved.

## POLICE COURT.

October 18th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

FIGHTING.

Lo Ai and Pun Achok were charged by P.C. 53 with fighting and creating a disturbance in Jervois-street. The first prisoner was fined fifty cents, or one day's imprisonment; the second was discharged.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

James Hitchins, steward of the British steamer *Juan*, was summoned by Chan Aon for assaulting him. The complainant asked his worship to be allowed to withdraw the summons. The chief officer of the steamer *Juan* appeared and stated that the defendant was drunk on board the vessel, which leaves to-day at twelve o'clock. The withdrawal was permitted.

ASSAULT.

Wong Shing Choi, owner of cargo-boat No. 90, was charged by Fong Akan with assaulting him.

Complainant said that the defendant was not the master of the boat.

Defendant said he was.

Complainant said that defendant was not the man who struck him, but he saw the man in court. The summons was amended by striking out the owner of the cargo-boat and placing a man named Leung Aloi in the summons instead, and the latter was placed in the dock.

Complainant said he was in cargo-boat No. 23 alongside the *City of Peking* on the morning of the 17th inst. The defendant untied the rope of their boat. He told him not to do so, when the defendant took hold of a piece of wood and struck him on his left side, and he fell down insensible. He was afterwards taken to a hong, and he had since been spitting blood.

Fau Kam-shing corroborated the evidence of complainant.

Defendant denied the charge, and said the complainant took a chopper to him; he then ran away.

He was fined $2, or four days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Captain Morton, of the British schooner *Ocean*, was summoned by his wife for assaulting her. He appeared before the magistrate without coat or waistcoat and in slippers, and looking very excited, and asked the magistrate to remand the case.

His Worship said he would remand the case until to-morrow, but he would have to be detained as he (the magistrate) thought he was not in a fit state to go at large, having used firearms.

The defendant said if he was detained it would interfere with his business, as he had discharged his officers.

Mr. Russell asked him who were his agents.

Defendant said Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Mr. Russell said he would send and let them know that he was in custody, and they would no doubt send some one on board.

BURGLARY.

Wong Akun was charged with breaking into a house in Queen's-road West, and with being in possession of house breaking implements.

Lee Ching Shing said he was master of the Tong Shing brass foundry. On the night of the 17th inst. at twelve o'clock he went to bed, and about an hour afterwards he was awakened by a noise, and saw the prisoner in the custody of one of his workmen who was acting as watchman. The prisoner had some clothing and the two pieces of brass produced, which are worth about six dollars. The clothing belonged to one of his men.

Leing Qui Chun said he was a workman employed by the last witness and was acting as watchman. Last night about 12 o'clock he saw the prisoner come down by an iron chimney into the yard. When prisoner saw witness he climbed up the chimney, but witness caught hold of his feet and pulled him down. He had a bundle under his arm and two pieces of brass. Witness saw two other men but they escaped.

The prisoner when searched had a complete set of burglarious implements in his possession. The case was remanded until Monday next.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[VIA SOUTHERN ROUTE.]

LONDON, 14th October.

THE WAR.

The only news to hand from the seat of war is that a flood has carried away the bridge over the Danube at Nikopoli.

THE PENGE CASE.

The prisoners in the Penge Case [who were all sentenced to death] have been respited.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The General Elections in France have resulted in the election of 320 Republican, and 210 Conservative candidates.

## YOKOHAMA.

We observe that in one or two places the farmers have commenced to cut their rice, though it will be some time yet before the harvest becomes general. The crops look very well, and there is every prospect of an abundant yield in this part of the country.

Our esteemed fellow resident, Dr. Massais, a talented medical practitioner and a most amiable man, is in a very critical condition, brought low in a few hours by what four of his colleagues declare to be Asiatic cholera in one of its severest forms.

On the 7th inst. the Rev. Jonathan Goble baptized two Japanese—each about 60 years of age—in Homoku Bay, according to the form in use among Baptist Christians. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of Japanese who were attracted by the novelty of the proceedings.—*Japan Gazette.*

It is doubtful if the world will ever know any more about the causes which led to the outbreak of the recent rebellion, which has been so disastrous to the country, and which has resulted in the untimely death of many brave and noble, if mistaken, men, than can be learned from the published confession of Oyama Tsunayoshi, the late Governor of Kagoshima. It is quite clear that he was guilty of great treachery to his Government, and it is not too much to believe that he arranged a meeting between Kawanura and Saigo, when the former came to Kagoshima with the intention of seeking an interview, some pacific arrangement might have been entered into and all the miserable waste of life and property and sorely needed money have been spared. There can be no doubt that Saigo believed that a plot existed to assassinate him and the prominent members of the Private School. The mission of Nakahara and his associates has never been explained, and over this portion of the sad history a veil of mystery hangs, which in all probability it is better not to attempt to lift. Oyama was a man who had rendered considerable service to the cause of the Emperor, having been commander of the Imperial troops in Oshiu, in the war which led to the overthrow of the *Bakufu*. He was a man of dauntless personal courage, and for his meritorious services he had been rewarded by a pension of 800 *koku*. For the part which he has taken in the late rebellion—and by his confession it would seem that he has played no unimportant part—he has paid with his head. The sword was swift to fall, as he was beheaded within two hours after his sentence had been pronounced.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that in a recent engagement between the Imperialists and insurgents near Nobeoka, a captain and a sergeant were captured by the latter. Believing that all was over with them, they asked that, as a favour before they died, they might be permitted to have an interview with Saigo. Permission was accorded, and Saigo asked the Imperialist captain what he had to say. He replied "I have come in obedience to the Emperor's orders to inflict chastisement upon you." The rebel General, who it appears had known the man in former times, laughed and said "I see you are as ever an honest *samurai*." At this moment the attendants brought in Saigo's luncheon, when he at once ordered that refreshments should be served to the prisoners, saying that it was probably the last time they should ever eat together. The officer refused saying that he would never eat with a rebel, but commenced to eat some food that he had with him. Saigo then asked him if Kido was really dead, and was told that he was. He then inquired what had become of the Emperor and was informed that His Majesty had returned from Kyoto to Tokiô. After reflecting for some time Saigo said "There is one thing that I should like to say to the Emperor before I die," and his face became very sorrowful; "It is sad to think that Kido should die, while I, a far older man, should still be living. I have been intending to put an end to myself, and thus relieve the mind of the Emperor, for my followers are all young men, and refuse to listen to my advice. Thus has the war lasted until the present time. We are so nearly exhausted that we cannot turn the tide of war by taking the lives of men like yourself. You are at liberty therefore to return at once to your camp." Kirino then came in and gave them the passes necessary for their safe conduct.—*Japan Mail.*

The Dardanelles (Hellespont) is a winding strait, forty miles in length, and from one to three miles broad, leading to the Sea of Marmora from the Grecian Archipelago. It was about the middle of its course that the bridges by which Xerxes spanned it were thrown across from Abydos, on the Asiatic, to a point between Sestos and Medytus, on the European shore.

As iron sailing ship has been launched from building yard of Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co., South Stockton-on-Tees, of the following dimensions, viz:—Length, extreme, 256 feet; ditto between perpendiculars, 237 feet; breadth, extreme, 38·9 feet; depth of hold, 23·3 feet. Tonnage, O.M., 1,707 tons; ditto N.M., about 1,560 tons; ditto net, about 1,500 tons. The vessel is classed 100 A at Lloyd's and twenty years in the Liverpool registry, and has been built under special survey to the order of Messrs. W. H. Ross and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for the East India trade. She will be commanded by Captain Mellin, and has been christened the *Scottish Minstrel.*

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 6th September.

THE DEATH OF M. THIERS.

The only item of general intelligence apart from the Eastern war is the sudden death of M. Thiers, the renowned French statesman, who expired on Tuesday last in his eighty-first year. The great services he had recently rendered his country had spread such a bright halo on the fame which he had previously achieved that it seemed impossible for any party or faction to deny the vast claims which were due to his memory. Consequently both the Government and the Opposition vie with each other in doing honour to his obsequies, but neither appear able as yet to make political capital out of his demise. Allowing that his career was more theoretical than practical prior to the late German war, his conduct since has been so consistent and eminently practical that it is difficult to understand how any Frenchman, be his religious creed or political belief what it may, can do anything but simply worship his memory. He did indeed pick up France out of the mire. By his wonderful tact he elicited the sympathies of Europe when none but the "gentlemen of the pavement" appeared at the front, and by the marvellous confidence which his great name inspired he induced the Emperor of Germany and his great Chancellor to pause in their career until he had attempted with wonderful success to gather together the shattered fragments of his country and to restore confidence in its adhesiveness and vitality. Unassisted by any of the parties which assumed the preteatorate, and in fact in defiance of them, he welded together the disjointed threads which had been so rudely broken, and by his indomitable spirit and his statesmanlike energy bought the Germans out of France, and, prostrate as his country was showed that she still had supreme capacities which merely required patriotism to develope. He had to suppress the Commune in achieving his policy, and he had to renounce the monarchical convictions he had held all his life, and to declare that in the face of three antagonistic dynasties a Conservative Republic could alone save France. From that conviction he never swerved so much as a hair, and that is his last word to France. Whether his memory will be more potent than his presence on the coming elections remains to be seen, but as the Republicans have declared that they will abide by his principles, I am inclined to the belief that his death occurred at a moment which precisely suited the course he so ardently advocated.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

There is no home topic either political or domestic on the *tapis* at all adapted to interest the foreign resident in China, and I must therefore proceed to give the best account I can of the progress of the war in Bulgaria. The reader must imagine to himself the fact that the Danube runs from east to west and forms the barrier which should have prevented the Russian invasion into Bulgaria. He must also suppose that the Balkan range, some distance back and running parallel with the Danube, formed a second natural barrier to prevent the invader attacking Constantinople in the rear. To the extreme east of the Danube lies the peninsula of the Dobrudscha, which the Turks evacuated because of its insalubrity and the Russians occupied lest the Turks should cross the Danube and commit mischief on their communications. From the Dobrudscha commences what is called the Turkish Quadrilateral, which consists of a line of fortifications commencing at Varna, on the Black Sea, proceeding to Shumla, thence to Rasgrad, and thence to Rustchuk, on the Danube. Silistria, also on the Danube, acts as a support to this line of fortifications. Thus, if the Russian army of the Dobrudscha were to proceed west and attempt to penetrate the Quadrilateral, the Varna garrison would operate on their rear and cross the Danube. Moreover, the Quadrilateral could not be penetrated from the east unless Silistria were first captured, or at all events masked, because all the other fortresses of the Quadrilateral could operate on any force besieging Silistria. The Russian plan was therefore this—to cross the Danube west of Rustchuk, and whilst one army was to occupy the Dobrudscha to prevent to Turks crossing the Danube, another army was to hem in the Turks in their Quadrilateral, whilst a third army was to cross the Balkans and menace Constantinople. This course was being pursued until the army of Osman Pasha suddenly sprung as from the earth, and so occupied Plevna, which lies to the west of Russian scene of operations. It therefore became plain that the Muscovite plan could not be carried out until Osman should be dislodged. As we all know, the attempt to effect this ended most disastrously, and hence the pause in the Russian progress. Meanwhile, however, the Russians had bought the Shipka Pass and had devastated the southern valley of the Balkans. Suleiman Pasha's army, which had been operating in Montenegro, suddenly appeared on the scene, drove the Russians back from the south of the Balkans and compelled them to take refuge in the Shipka Pass. This, stronghold Suleiman attacked in the most daring way conceivable for twelve consecutive days, and I believe that the annals of war will have to be diligently searched ere they will supply a parallel instance of the valour, endurance, and desperation which were exhibited on both sides. The carnage has been awful—each belligerent was reinforced from the opposite ends of the Pass respectively until both seemed to have been pretty well exhausted. The result is that the Russians hold the northern end of the Pass and the Turks the southern end, and there seems no chance of the see-saw being again put into motion.

Now the reader must distinctly understand—for herein lies the whole kernel of the situation—that, had Suleiman carried this pass, Osman's communications with Constantinople would have been free and open while Suleiman's army would have been available to reinforce him. It needs no ghost to tell us that such a consummation meant simple and utter ruin to the Russians, and hence they stake everything on their attempts to prevent it. Whilst the defence of the Shipka was being conducted with the most frightful determination, measures were being adopted to clip the wings of Osman Pasha, at Plevna. So hard pressed were the Russians for reinforcements that they actually gave up the command of their right wing to Prince Charles of Roumania for the sake of securing the forty thousand untried troops whom he has mised. These mingled with Russian troops are operating on Osman's western flank. The Turkish General's attention being thus diverted, the Grand Duke Nicolas, with the very pick of his staff, and the *élite* of his army, suddenly attacked a place called Lovatz on Osman's eastern flank and by great exertions carried and occupied it. This is a serious reverse for the Turk. Suleiman can get his army over the Balkans by a pass close to the Shipka, but this Lovatz lies right between him and Osman, who is being seriously threatened at Plevna, and it appears is being menaced on three sides.

The main body of the Turkish army under the Serdar is on the east of the Quadrilateral. It continues to be actively watched by a large Russian force commanded by the Czarevitch, and although it gains repeated advantages there seems little chance of it breaking through the cordon which surrounds it and relieving Osman.

The point of the situation, therefore, centres on Osman. That he will be attacked at Plevna within the next day or two there can be little doubt, and if he holds his own it will be a miracle. Should his army be dispersed, the Russians cannot cross the Balkans without adjusting affairs with Suleiman, and as the season is becoming far advanced, a second campaign is deemed inevitable, even by the most sanguine friends of Russia, and as wintering in Bulgaria seems simply out of the question, I suppose a Russian victory means a retirement into winter quarters, if by any means so desirable result can be obtained. The Servians have been subsidised by the Czar, but, as I told you before, the scandal to European diplomacy by the achievement of such an outrage, is exciting remonstrances from all the Powers, which cannot be ignored.

Meanwhile it has become apparent that Russia is unable to coerce the Turks into that state of submission which is necessary to the carrying out of the conclusion of the Conference. The Czar has been unable to touch the confines of the Turkish Quadrilateral, and the Turks have proved themselves so great and strong in war that Russia, single-handed, must destroy herself in attempting to annihilate the Turk and so make matters worse than they were at the commencement. This consideration, augmented by feelings of humanity, will, I think, render the intervention of the Powers both inevitable and effective between the intervals of the campaigns. Russia requires something to appease her wrath and mollify her wounded pride. What the bait can be I cannot imagine, but it is certainly something that Lord Derby does not fancy, because it seems clear that Germany and Austria will insist upon England taking possession of Egypt, the argument being that with that country in our hands Russian progress is abortive to prejudice our interests.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE ATROCITIES.

It is rather curious that while the Cossacks have been committing shocking outrages in Europe, Russia should have been raising her voice against the cruelties of the Chinese in Central Asia. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated August 30th, published in the *Indépendance Belge*, says:—

"News received respecting the war between the Chinese and the Dunganies, in the district of the west of Goutchène, and nearly exclusively inhabited by Dunganies, brings information of some unjustifiable atrocities said to have been committed by Tsian-Taioun-Tsin, in command of the detachment which laid siege last autumn to the city of Manas. After a heroic resistance of two months, the Dunganies, upon the faith of a promise of a full amnesty, capitulated, and and were, to the number of 1,500, treacherously massacred in violation of a solemn pledge. M. De Kaufmann, the Governor of Turkestan, indignant at this cruel and perfidious conduct, has addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, Tso Tsung-tang, a communication in which, in his capacity as the representative of the Czar, he points out to him the unfavourable impression which these massacres will have upon the populations whom the Chinese Government wish to bring under their rule. The Governor-General of Turkestan begs Tso Tsung-tang, as commander-in-chief, to turn his attention to the acts of his subordinates. The duty of the soldier, he says, is to fight with an armed enemy, and not to kill unarmed people and women and children."

The Chinese may very well retort by bidding the protester look at home, but M. De Kaufmann meant well, undoubtedly, and is not responsible for the atrocities which the Russian irregulars and the Bulgarian Christians have been guilty of in Turkey. At the same time it is much to be deplored that the "heathen Chinee" have it in their power to put Christians to shame by calling attention to the massacres and outrages which have rendered the latest European war a scandal and reproach to the civilisation of the nineteenth century.

## THE BATTLE OF KARAHASSANKOI.

A great victory has been won by the Turks at Karahassankoi. The following particulars, supplied to the *Daily News* by a special correspondent, are from the Russian head-quarters:—For three weeks General Leonoff had been holding, with a small cavalry force, an advanced position in the small village of Karahassankoi, which is situated on a high point just where the great hills separating the river Kara Lom from the Lom fall away into the flat-topped ridge, extending southward until it suddenly runs into sharp wooded mountains in the vicinity of Eski Djuma. Immense fields of corn and maize extend from the valleys far up the mountain flanks. On Thursday a Cossack reported that the Circassians were advancing from the woods in considerable numbers, and even while he was delivering his report, the patter of musketry began in the maize field along the ridge a mile east of the village. From the field in the centre of the position we could see a large force of Turkish cavalry moving along opposite the hillside, and then dash down into the valley, through the vineyards to the village of Sadina, which they proceeded to burn. A few shots from the Cossacks' battery sent them scampering away, and we thought they were about to give up the attempt to cross the valley, finding our guns in position, when suddenly the whole hillside was alive with troops, springing, as it were, out of the earth, and they poured down into the cornfields under cover of the fire from the batteries on the hills beyond. At this instant the battery on the right began to work, and we were off to see what was doing, and found the Turkish cannon in position in the woods along the southern portion of the flat-topped ridge, on the sharp summits beyond, and on the mountain side, as far as Popkoi, five miles away. Down in the maize the hussars and Cossacks were having a hot brush with Circassians, and the rattle of musketry began in earnest all along the line. We heard the large guns no longer, and, galloping towards the stubble field, saw the Turkish infantry trooping over it as thick as flies, firing rapidly as they came, and occupying the position held by the guns ten minutes before. It was now ten o'clock, and the wounded began to trail wearily back. Shells began to drop among us from the Turkish guns in the wooded patch where our outposts were an hour before. The maize stalks, as high as a man, completely hid both Russian and Turk from sight, but we could see the sabres flash as the red fez advanced. From the borders of the maize-fields straggled, one by one, the infantrymen, reeking with perspiration, and wearied with two hours' hard work in the intense heat. A sudden rattle in the burned portion of the village told us unmistakably that the Turks had come on without a check, and we had only time to rush to our quarters under the walnut trees, put our blankets upon the saddles, and dash away towards the right. The shells came prodding into the ground among the trees as we mounted again, and the leaves began to fall, cut by the bullets of the Turks already in the village. On the right the infantry were engaged, deployed through a grove of walnut trees, and would not yield a foot of ground. On the left, the unburnt portion of the village and another grove were occupied by one battalion, who also stubbornly held their post. All the guns went to the rear, and the patter of musketry was succeeded by rattling volleys, and the heavy boom of the Turkish cannon coming nearer and nearer made the still air quiver and throb. A pitiless sun poured down upon us, and wherever we went came the hiss of bullets and the whiz of shells. Back across the hillsides towards Gagovo we could see the wounded struggling to the rear, stout-hearted fellows all splashed and drenched with blood. All around us and in front of us, bullets were falling in showers. The dark foliage of the hillsides opposite the whole crest of the flat ridge in fact, was dotted with puffs of blue smoke, and all about us sprang sudden clouds of dust and earth, showing how well the Turks knew their mark. We anxiously looked towards Gagovo for the expected help, for from the moment the ridge was taken our only hope of holding the village lay in the arrival of reinforcements. Two long hours we stayed there with a constant infantry fire all along in front of us, and not an inch was given up. It began to grow monotonous to speculate about the direction of the next bullet or shell that was to reach us, and at two o'clock there was a welcome pause in the firing and the more welcome glisten of guns along the road from Gagovo. Soon they were with us—only three hundred, to be sure; not half enough to fill the gaps already made in the ranks, but all anxious to get in and be at work. They lay down a moment; then, as the patter began on the right and the word came that help was needed, they moved away merrily, and soon they were at the enemy in earnest. Two hours more of hot firing followed, with a continual increase of men on the other side. As far as we could see bodies of cavalry came galloping down through the maize, and black masses of infantry poured out from the woods, and form the borders of the maize fields moved along to the right, where the Cossack battery came up and set to work. It was long since certain that we must lose our position, but the retreat did not begin fairly until four o'clock, when from all along the line came suddenly back the exhausted infantrymen. When the retreat began it was an ugly one. From one little rise to another we went, waiting each time until the fire was too

## AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING LAWS.

The *Alta California* says—The utter want of appreciation of the importance of commerce to the country, to its credit at home and abroad, to the interests directly of all engaged in it, to our merchants and traders as well as to the owners of ships, to all classes of the community, indeed, is painfully evident from the acts and want of proper action on the part of nearly all our public men. Because for many years in the early age of our country we could build ships cheaper than they could elsewhere, we having ship-timber in abundance, a law was passed which prevented the incorporation of foreign-built ships into our own merchant marine. This for a long time protected our people who had the monopoly of building our own ships. But one day the idea struck an Englishman that not only would a ship constructed of iron float, but could be built and made profitable to the "Britisher," more so than wooden ships; and very soon Great Britain had a fleet of iron ships which were preferred to wooden ships for various reasons. They were reported as turning out their cargoes in better condition, and they obtained better charters. This, added to our losses through the war of the Rebellion and the preying of Confederate cruisers, soon reduced us almost to a minus quantity on the ocean. But still our legislators say that our shipping people shall not buy foreign-built ships.

Is there any reason in this? It is admitted that iron ships can be built in America, as well as on the Clyde. It is admitted that they have been built. But taking one of Mr. Roach's productions as a specimen, it might be hazardous to claim that we can yet compete with the English in producing this class of commerce. But our law-makers, while failing entirely in providing for a revival of shipbuilding, whether of wood or iron, persist in the policy of denying to our merchants the ownership of ships unless they be built in America. When circumstances have so changed that we cannot compete with Great Britain in ship-building, still our most wise legislators, wise in their own opinion, who apparently know as little about the laws which govern ship-building and commerce as they do about ships themselves, and who could not, most of them, tell you the difference between the main yard and the bowsprit, the hawse-hole and the booby-hatch—these men continue to let our commerce languish, simply through lack of commercial knowledge or indifference. If we cannot compete in ship-building with foreign nations, why not allow our merchants and others to buy where they can buy the cheapest? All their actions, or want of action, cannot force our people to build ships at a loss. Why not place ships upon the same basis as other purchasable things, and let our people buy them where they can buy the cheapest?

The New York *Journal of Commerce* congratulates the public upon the fact that one by one the burdens imposed upon commerce by State legislation are being removed by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, such as the emigrant head tax, the tonnage tax, etc. It says that the good of commerce in State legislation is the last thing thought of. Might it not go farther, with equal truth, and say the same of the legislation of Congress? Who, in that body, for the last fifteen years, has shown half as much interest in the question of the restoration of our commerce as he has in the carrying of a Ward in his native city or village in the interest his own reelection, or the success of his particular party? Has the great West shown any interest whatever in the question of our shipping, its increase and restoration to its *ante bellum* condition? What section of the country, through its representatives, with the exception of New England and New York, has done so? None. Need we, then, wonder that American shipping interests languish?

The Institution of Naval Architects met at Glasgow on the 28th August, Lord Hampton presiding. There was a large attendance. The Lord Provost, in introducing the chairman, referred to his services as First Lord of the Admiralty, and to his having initiated the scheme for giving Government contracts to private firms. Lord Hampton said it was appropriate they should meet in Glasgow, which owned a fourth of our mercantile marine. It was intended that the Institution should meet annually in some great port. Various papers were read.

Among the Bibles shown at the Caxton Exhibition there is one (says the *World*) which is attracting considerable attention. It is that known as the "Wicked Bible," from the accidental omission of the word "not" from the Seventh Commandment. Some visitors display an eager amount of interest in the curious page containing the misprint, but they are assured by the courteous secretary, who responds to most of the inquiries, that, although the passage exists in the Bible, it is not considered binding at the present day.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 18th October.

A further advance in the rates for both Bengal and Malwa has to be noted; $645 and $610 have been the day's rates for New Patna and New Benares. And though a transaction in Malwa is reported at $680, it is not likely that buyers will meet any more sellers on the same terms.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight....3/10¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..3/11¼ to 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight...3/11⅞
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....3/11⅞

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....219 to 219
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.....219 to 249
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—52 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$950 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,800 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 775 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$247 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$570 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$170 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—15 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—18 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 25 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON OCTOBER 18TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

China Root—60 piculs, at $2.45, by Chun-tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—20 bags, at $9.20, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.
Chamois Horns—1 package, at $134.00, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.
Black Peas—80 bags, at $3.30, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas—2,500 piculs, at $1.88, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish—8 bags, at $24.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Shellfish—10 bags, at $54.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
Rattans—350 piculs, at $5.50, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
Milled Rice—2,000 piculs, at $2.02, by Yuen-fat-hong to local trader.
Saigon—500 piculs, at $1.05, by Chun-chong to local trader.
American Flour—(50lbs.) 500 bags, at $1.42, by Tung-sang-wo to local trader.
Salt—1,000 piculs, at 74 cents, by Chun-tai to travelling trader.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

October 18th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer—9 A.M. | 30.050 |
| Barometer—1 P.M. | 29.970 |
| Barometer—4 P.M. | 29.984 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. | 80 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. | 82 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. | 80 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) | 76 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 78 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) | 75½ |
| Thermometer—Maximum | 83 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 76½ |


## FOR SALE.

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Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 18th October, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 23rd instant. Parcel Packets will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1877.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GEELONG," Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 25th October, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th November, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th November. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's

## EXTRACTS.

### A FEATHER.

"Drop me a feather out of the blue,
Bird flying up to the sun;"
Higher and higher the skylark flew,
But dropped he never a one.

"Only a feather I ask of thee
Fresh from the purer air;"
Upward the lark flew bold and free
To heaven, and vanished there.

Only the sound of a rapturous song
Throbbed in the tremulous light;
Only a voice could linger long
At such a wondrous height.

"Drop me a feather!" but while I cry,
Lo! like a vision fair,
The bird from the heart of the glowing sky
Sings through the joyous air.

Downward sinking and singing alone,
But the song which was glad above
Takes over a deeper and dearer tone,
For it trembles with earthly love.

And the feather I asked from the boundless heaven
Were a gift of little worth;
For oh! what a boon by the lark is given
When he brings all heaven to earth!

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### ST. JOHN'S, OXFORD.

If we seek a rival for the gardens of New College, we turn to those of St. John's far away on the north, and outside the old (now) walls. St. John's, founded in 1555, was enlarged and adorned by Archbishop Laud, for whom Inigo Jones built the second Court, and whose body was brought here after his execution, and buried under the altar in the chapel. The garden front is Inigo Jones's work. Partly shrouded in creepers, its oriels (which gave light to the library) and battlements add greatly to the effect of the whole quiet scene. This garden and the adjoining domain of Trinity are much haunted by nightingales in May. The beautiful Lime Walk of Trinity has indeed no rival, either at New College of St. John's. The knotted trunks, the fresh young green of the trees in the time of the nightingales, and the long vista, with its strangely arched and interwisted boughs, beautiful in sunlight, are still more beautiful when the "ample moon"

"Burns like an unconsuming fire of light
In the green trees; and kindling on all sides
Their leafy umbrage, turns the dusky veil
Into a substance glorious as her own."

But it has not always been safe to linger here at such times. Dr. Bathurst, who died in 1704, having been forty years President of Trinity, used to surprise the undergraduates who might be walking too late under the lime trees, with a whip in his hand, and instrument of academic discipline not then entirely laid aside.—*Picturesque Europe.*

### A FINE AMERICAN AND A FINE MAN.

He had a very well-formed head, with a shapely, symmetrical balance of the frontal and the occipital development, and a good deal of straight, rather dry brown hair. His complexion was brown, and his nose had a bold, well-marked arch. His eye was of a clear, cold grey, and save for a rather abundant moustache he was clean-shaved. He had the flat jaw and sineway neck which are frequent in the American type; but the traces of national origin are a matter of expression even more than of feature, and it was in this respect that our friend's countenance was supremely eloquent. The discriminating observer we have been supposing might, however, perfectly have measured its expressiveness, and yet have been at a loss to describe it. It had that typical vagueness which is not vacuity, that blankness which is not simplicity, that look of being committed to nothing in particular, of standing in attitude of general hospitality to the chances of life, of being very much at one's own disposal, so characteristic of many American faces. It was our friend's eye that chiefly told his story; an eye in which innocence and experience were singularly blended. It was full of contradictory suggestions, and though it was by no means the glowing orb of a hero of romance, you could find in it almost anything you looked for. Frigid and yet friendly, frank yet cautious, shrewd yet credulous, positive yet sceptical, confident yet shy, extremely intelligent and extremely good-humoured, there was something vaguely defiant in its concessions, and something profoundly reassuring in its reserve.—*The American. By Henry James, Junior.*

### A LARGE AMOUNT OF LITTLE THINGS.

The National Exchequer may be very fitly compared to the trunk of an elephant. The latter, as we were taught at school, is capable of rending up the trunks of large trees and picking up pins at will; and in the same sort of way there seems to be nothing too large or too small for the Treasury officials and revenue officers to collect and convey to the comprehensive money-box of the nation. There is considerable difference, for instance, between the twenty-eight millions collected on account of Excise duties and the one solitary sovereign received from the packet establishment at Dover, though each item is accorded due prominence in last year's finance accounts. Money is said to be very cheap just now, but cheap as it may be, it is difficult to imagine that more than £5,000 has been calmly surrendered to the Government merely because its rightful owners are too lazy to go and fetch it. But yet the fact that £5,402 was realised on account of unclaimed Post-Office orders would seem to carry out the foregoing hypothesis. That nothing is lost in a well-organised establishment is proved by the receipt of £1,403 6s. 3d. for the gold sweep at the Royal Mint. This item is proof that the Mint brooms sweep clean, and that it is literally golden dust that the usual sanitary process collects in certain of the rooms. The "happy thought" which brought about the change of our old, greasy, multisized copper pence and halfpence in favour of a neat, uniform bronze coinage is a profitable one as well it seems, for £47,000 is a nice little windfall, even for a rich Chancellor of the Exchequer; and this is the sum that was cleared on this head last year. We are told to be thankful for small mercies; and there are other special reasons why we should warmly appreciate the nine shillings and elevenpence which has been positively paid to this country by Spain. The history of the payment we know not, but there is the above-mentioned sum plainly enough acknowledged as "interest from bank." The Trades Marks Registry, a new office only lately opened, would seem to be doing a fine business, seeing that its first year's receipts are nearly £7,500. The sum of £26,000 has been paid into the Exchequer in 1876-7 on account of fees received for Private Bills and legal business. After this the sum of £1 found by the police at Uphall, in Scotland, and duly paid into the omnivorous Treasury, seems an insignificant item; but at a time the force is somewhat under a cloud, let this fact be quoted in its favour. Anchors, lime juice, and chain cables form a strange triumvirate, but all three articles are tested by the Board of Trade, and together yield in testing fees £155. The £2,886 made by exhibition of the Crown jewels and regalia at the Tower is an item that we should without regret look for in vain next year. To turn a penny by making a peep-show of our Sovereign's crown, orb, and sceptre may be a legitimate way of money making, perhaps, but it is scarcely worthy of a great country like England.

### VISIT TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

The ubiquitous and indefatigable Emperor of Brazil, who has so recently been amongst us, making himself acquainted with everything worthy of notice throughout the length and breadth of the land—turning up one day in the Thames Tunnel, and another at the Giant's Causeway—is the monarch of one of the fairest realms on earth. His territory embraces nearly half of the South American continent. It is the land of the sun, occupying as it does the entire extent of the Southern tropic. It is watered by one of the mightiest rivers of the globe, the Amazon, with its tributaries. Its forests teem with trees and plants of enormous commercial value; and in its mountains lie hidden gold and silver, diamonds, rubies, and amethysts. Such a glorious kingdom, opening up as it is to the commerce of the world, must have a great future; and whilst its ruler is busy making notes of what other nations are doing, with a view, doubtless, of applying his stores of acquired knowledge to the benefit of his country on his return home, it may not be uninteresting to take a cursory glance at Rio Janeiro, the capital city of the Brazilian Empire.

It was during a long and weary voyage from Sydney to England, that I had the good fortune to sojourn for ten days at Rio. It was a delightful break in a tedious journey. The ship could not sail; the captain was incompetent; and contrary gales prolonged our voyage round Cape Horn. Sixty days had elapsed from the time of our leaving Australia before we doubled the Cape; and it took thirty more until we saw with joyful eyes the jagged and lofty peaks of the Brazilian mountains ahead of us, struggling through the mists of a tropical morn. Weary of the endless waters of the far-stretching South Pacific Ocean, tired of the perpetual albatrosses and petrels that followed in our wake day after day, we hailed with pleasure the vision of the land. As we neared the coast the grandeur of the mountains became very imposing. Wild and remarkable forms resembling spires, and pyramids, reared their naked summits against the deep blue sky. It was pleasant to inhale the fragrance of sweet blossoms from the shore, wafted by the land-breeze during the night, to watch the purple and golden dolphin flash like a blaze of jewels through the snowy foam of the crisp fresh waves that bore us onwards to our haven, and to know that we were rapidly nearing an earthly paradise, of which the stray birds and butterflies that wandered off from the shore were but the harbingers. Small islands, abrupt and conical, and others fringed with cocoa-nut trees, soon appeared above the horizon, and by-and-bye we descried the entrance to the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, sentinelled, as it were, on the left hand by the celebrated Sugar Loaf Mountain, and on the right by the conical rock above Santa Cruz. Between these mighty portals we obtained a view of forts and flags, with crowds of shipping, and the red-tiled houses of a great city in the distance. Hailed by the Brazilian authorities—first on passing the Fort of Santa Cruz, and again on coming abreast of Vilganhon—we proceeded to our anchorage, about two miles distant from the shore.

The sun was low in the horizon before we obtained permission to land; and just as its broad golden rays flashed up with a strange radiance from behind the dark mountain of La Gavia, I stepped with a friend into one of the many boats that had congregated round the ship—that ship so associated in my mind with dreary wastes of endless waves and wandering albatrosses—and in less than half an hour we were in the streets of the capital of the Brazilian Empire. The boat was screened with a canopy of white cotton and pulled by a couple of stout negroes. We landed at the quay in front of Pharoux' Hotel. The sea breeze, so refreshing during the day, had died away, and the hot, still atmosphere of the city was oppressive, especially so to us who had but recently been exposed to the chill blasts and the drifting snow-storms of the Antarctic. The brief tropical twilight was quickly over, and the clear full moon now hung like a silver lamp over the busy city. It was the birthnight of the Emperor, and the chief public buildings and the principal streets were blazing with lamps, the opera-house and the theatres were gaily illuminated, and the citizens of every grade were all abroad enjoying the festivities.

The next morning rose like a bright dream: life and light and colour were abroad. At six o'clock we climbed the Castle Hill, one of the steep bluff eminences that rise abruptly from amidst the city, from whence we looked down upon its extent of red-tiled roofs and its numerous churches and convents. The dew hung thickly on the grass, and the banana had not yet waved its broad green leaves before the refreshing sea breeze. It was the moment of calm loveliness that heralds the tropical sunrise, when nature, refreshed by the night dews, has not yet begun to droop before the noontide heat. At this early hour the insect world was busy; thousands of butterflies and curious beetles hovered over the dew-laden bushes; and the hum of bees pervaded the air. Beyond the city and its scattered and picturesque suburbs the noble harbour (one of the finest and safest in the world) stretched like a vast mirror, sprinkled over with ships of all nations; whilst boats, with snow-white lateen sails, lay idly sleeping on its calm expanse. This charming panorama was completed by the distant serrated range of the Organ Mountains on the one hand, and on the other by the lofty masses of the Corcovado and the Gavia, looming dim and shadowy amongst the clouds. Nearer to us rose the huge peak of the "Sugar Loaf," towering above the wreath of mist that encircled its almost perpendicular sides, and far away extended the blue and hazy ocean.

We took up our quarters at Pharoux' Hotel, a large building on the quay, the numerous windows of which were protected by bright green venetian blinds. The handsome restaurant attached to it is the rendezvous of officers, merchants, captains, and strangers of every nationality. Business is transacted over champagne and iced claret; the buffets groan under heaps of oranges, pine-apples, bananas, and bread-fruits; and large bunches of water-cress make the central fountain look cool and refreshing. Oysters are here consumed in alarming quantities; and the waiters speak French. In the evening we strolled down the Rua do Ouvidor, a long, busy street, lined on both sides with handsome shops, brilliantly lighted, and devoted especially to milliners, artificial flower makers, and confectioners; rendering it one of the most gay and attractive thoroughfares in Rio Janeiro. The principal street, however, leading up from the Palace Square to the gate of the famous convent of Sao Bento, is the Rua Direita, which is the widest in the city, and contains several fine public buildings and churches, besides the Exchange and the Custom-house. This street is the resort of merchants, ship-chandlers, and money-changers. Another street, occupied by the jewellers and goldsmiths, makes a dazzling display, presenting long lines of shops filled with chains, crucifixes, hearts, earrings, and every variety of ornaments, made of gold and silver—saints, altar services, fonts for holy water, lamps, and apostles, for the churches—and Brazilian gems and stones, tastefully set, especially diamonds and topazes. But the Rua do Ouvidor pleased us best; though, like most of the other streets, it is narrow and badly paved with rough stones, over which an occasional chariot, containing some fair senhora or stately don, rushes along drawn by mules ornamented with silver trappings, urged to their utmost speed by black postillions, to the imminent risk of any pedestrian who may happen to be in the way. We paused before the windows of the confectioners and there saw divers wonderful conceits in sugar and paste—little Dom Pedros (images of the Emperor) wrought out of white sugar; whole-length ladies and madonnas in clear sugar-candy; and coloured busts of eminent individuals composed of the same sweet material, so large and lifelike that they resembled the "dummies" in the perruquier's window opposite. But the glory of the Rua do Ouvidor are the *salons* of the artificial florists, which are full, not only of exquisitely made feather-flowers, but of pretty girls, French and Portuguese, who sit, pale and pensive, fashioning with their delicate fingers the scentless bouquets by which they are surrounded. In one *salon*, looking down the long vista of nosegays formed of feathers, we saw at least forty young girls, ranged behind two counters, all busily employed fabricating these beautiful flowers; and to make the tableau complete, mirrors had been cunningly placed at the end of the *salon*, so that we beheld, to our amazement and admiration, eighty young persons as it were, many of them mere children, all zealously and patiently creating roses, lilies, and every sort of flower, out of feathers and beetles' wings. An elderly lady, evidently the forewoman or proprietress, kept an unceasing look-out up and down the counters to see that everything went on as it ought to do. Close to the entrance there were stationed, at small tables, one on each side of the doorway, two of the handsomest young ladies, and before them stood a galaxy of the brightest bouquets. These were the syrens, thus artfully placed, to lure the passers-by into making a purchase. It was after ten o'clock, and the work of flower-making still went on at Signora Labbe's. Perhaps the girls take a long "siesta" during the heat of the day, and resume their work at night. If not, it is to be hoped that the Emperor will, on his return home, see into it, and, taking a leaf out of our book, shorten the hours of labour of these patient damsels by a brief Act of Parliament.

The Imperial palace is an old, unsightly building, forming two sides of a quadrangle, not far from quay. It is very plainly furnished, and has a meagre and dilapidated aspect, comparing unfavourably with the really splendid edifices of the immense palace-like hospital of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, in which there are upwards of nine thousand patients received annually; and the Lunatic Asylum at Bota-fogo, which, whether as regards the tastefulness of its architecture or its munificent endowment, can hardly be rivalled anywhere. In strong contrast with the ill-paved and dirty streets, and the general deficiency of sanitary arrangements throughout the city, are the numerous stately fountains that adorn the squares. Close by the corner of each street there gushes out, through metal cocks, a stream of clear, fresh spring-water, which has been conveyed by the great aqueduct a distance of nearly twelve miles from the mountain of Tijuca. This water supply has been in existence for about 140 years; but it has been greatly improved, and an enormous reservoir constructed recently by the Brazilian Government. We enjoyed a delightful ramble one morning along the romantic pathway leading up to Tijuca and the Corcovado Mountain, which follows the course of the aqueduct. The views at every turn of the road were magnificent. The aqueduct is carried down a gradual descent along the spurs of the hills, until it reaches the convent of Santa Teresa, here a series of magnificent arches conveys the water across an extensive valley to San Francisco, where it is supplied to the inhabitants from a huge fountain with a multitude of brazen taps; and, in a similar manner, is carried to other parts of the city. The entire length of the aqueduct being covered in with stonework, the water is kept beautifully cool during its passage from the mountains; and here and there the traveller meets with small apertures, guarded by iron railings, at which he can slake his thirst. It is usual for pedestrians to carry with them a small drinking-cup, made out of a cocoanut, for this purpose. After passing the convent of Senta Teresa, we found ourselves quite in the country, and surrounded on every side with the richness of tropical vegetation. Here and there a pretty cottage or country house, half hidden amidst the shade of bananas and cocoa-nut trees, displayed its red-tiled roof, in strong contrast with its white plastered walls and the deep green of the overshadowing woods.—G. F. A. in the *Colonies.*

### A SWEETHEART'S FIRST IMPRESSION.

Every woman who makes a permanent impression on a man is afterwards recalled to his mind's eye as she appeared in one particular scene, which ordained to be her special form of manifestation throughout the pages of his memory. As the patron Saint has her attitude and accessories in mediæval illumination, so the sweetheart may be said to have hers upon the table of her true love's fancy, with which she is rarely introduced there except by effort; and this though she may, on further acquaintance, have been observed in many other phases which one would imagine to be far more appropriate to love's young dream.—*From "A Pair of Blue Eyes," by Thomas Hardy.*

### SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

Major Lanyon's report on Griqualand West for the year 1875 has just been issued. Writing at the end of last year, he says:—"At the present time the chief product of the province is diamonds. In certain parts, where farmers had settled and established themselves before this became a British possession, a certain amount of wool is produced, but the exports under this head cannot be fairly estimated. As regards diamonds, however, a fair estimate can be given. During the year there was forwarded through the Post Office alone over 700 pounds weight (avoirdupois). As only the better sort of diamonds are forwarded in this way, it is not estimating the value of this too highly when I put it down at £1,400,000. Of course this does not by any means represent the total amount of exports under this head. Large amounts are sent home by shippers through private sources, and there is no doubt that very large quantities are clandestinely sent home by the illicit diamond buyers, whose name is 'legion.' The temptations and facilities to the workers in the mines to steal are very great, and although the penalties are very severe, both to the thief and the receiver, the large gains to be made are too tempting for any penalties to stop this demoralising trade. I do not think I am overstating the total value of the diamonds found in the province during the year 1875 when I put it down at £2,500,000. I have known a 2-carat stone fetch £20, and other small stones in proportion, but these were of course exceptions. The average prices of white and Cape white diamonds, perfect in shape and free from flaws, varied during the year from 50s. to 80s. for stones of ½ to 1½ carats, to £8 10s. to £10 10s. for stones of 4 to 5 carats. Larger sizes varied considerably, and 9 to 10 carat stones sold for about £15 per carat. First bye-water or slightly off-coloured would be one-half the value of the above quotations. Light yellow stones, but otherwise perfect, varied from 25s. to £4 per stone of 1 to 5 carats, £8-10s. to £10 0s. for stones of 40 to 80 carats. Dark yellow stones were about twenty-five per cent. cheaper."

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 18th Oct., 1877.

### COTTON GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Drills, 20 yards, per piece | $3.65 to 3.70 |
| American Drills, 16lbs., per piece | $3.50 to 3.60 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs. | $94.00 to 104.00 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs. | $105.00 to 113.00 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs. | $111.00 to 118.00 |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay, | $94.00 to 98.00 |
| Chintz, per piece | $1.70 to 1.75 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece | $3.60 to 3.85 |
| Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece | $3.65 to 3.70 |
| Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece | $5.50 to 5.65 |
| English Drills, 30 yards, per piece | $2.10 to 2.15 |
| English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece | $2.30 to 2.40 |
| English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece | $2.50 to 2.60 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece | $1.45 to 1.70 |
| Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece | $1.65 to 1.70 |
| Grey Shirtings, 8¾ lbs., per piece | $1.75 to 2.45 |
| Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece | $2.55 to 2.58 |
| Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece | $2.70 to 3.15 |
| Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 33in. 6 lbs. p. pc. | $1.15 to 1.30 |
| Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 33in. 7 lbs. p. pc. | $1.40 to 1.70 |
| Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36in 8 lbs. XO p. pc. | $1.90 to 1.95 |
| Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36in 8 lbs. QL p. pc. | $1.85 to 1.90 |
| Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36in 8 lbs. XX p. pc. | $2.35 to 2.60 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen | $0.60 to 0.65 |
| Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen | $0.55 to 0.62 |
| Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen | $0.72 to 0.75 |
| Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen | $0.76 to 0.77 |
| Muslins White, Fichu, 12 yds., per piece | $1.15 to 1.25 |
| Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece | $2.05 to 2.25 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece | $2.15 to 2.25 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece | $2.30 to 2.35 |
| Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard | $0.18 to 0.19 |
| Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard | $0.21 to 0.22 |
| Velveteens, Black, per yard | $0.21 to 0.22 |
| Velveteens, Gentian, per yard | $0.25 to 0.26 |
| White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece | $1.85 to 2.10 |
| White Shirtings, 64 to 80 reed, per piece | $2.25 to 2.40 |
| White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece | $2.60 to 3.15 |
| White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece | $3.50 to 3.55 |
| White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece | $3.25 to 3.30 |
| White Shirtings, AA, per piece | $1.65 to 1.70 |
| White Shirtings, EF, per piece | $5.90 to 5.95 |
| White Shirtings, MH, per piece | $4.60 to 4.65 |
| White Shirtings, EJ, per piece | $5.10 to 5.15 |
| White Spotted Shirtings, per piece | $2.45 to 2.50 |
| White Broades, per piece | $2.50 to 2.65 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair | $2.70 to 3.00 |
| Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair | $3.00 to 3.05 |
| Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair | $4.40 to 4.50 |
| Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair | $5.20 to 5.30 |
| Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair | $6.10 to 6.20 |
| Camlets, SSS, per piece | $16.80 to 16.00 |
| Camlets, SS, per piece | $16.80 to 17.00 |
| Camlets, S, per piece | $17.00 to 17.20 |
| Camlets, BBB, per piece | $18.50 to 19.00 |
| Camlets, AAA, per piece | $17.00 to 17.20 |
| Camlets, LLL, per piece | $15.50 to 16.00 |
| Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece | $8.75 to 8.80 |
| Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece | $8.75 to 8.80 |
| Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece | $8.75 to 8.80 |
| Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece | $8.75 to 8.80 |
| Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece | $8.70 to 8.85 |
| Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece | $8.65 to 8.75 |
| Lastings, DD, per piece | $14.80 to 15.00 |
| Spanish Stripes, per yard | $0.74 to 0.75 |

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Rod, per picul | $2.37 to 2.40 |
| Iron, Hoop, per picul | $3.50 to 3.55 |
| Iron, Bar, per picul | $2.60 to 2.75 |
| Iron, Wire, per picul | $6.45 to 6.50 |
| Lead, WB, per picul | $7.00 to 7.10 |
| Lead, LH, per picul | $7.02 to 7.03 |
| Lead, Hole Chop, per picul | $7.02 to 7.03 |
| Quicksilver, English, per picul | $65.00 to — |
| Quicksilver, American, per picul | $55.50 to — |
| Steel, English, per tub | $3.85 to 3.95 |
| Steel, Swedish, per tub | $4.90 to 5.20 |
| Sheathing Metal, per picul | $24.00 to 26.00 |
| Spelter, per picul | $7.30 to 7.55 |
| Tin, Malacca, per picul | $20.00 to 20.40 |
| Tin, Plates, per box | $5.00 to 5.85 |

### PRODUCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Almonds, per picul | $22.00 to 22.50 |
| Alum, 1st quality, per picul | $1.37 to 1.40 |
| Alum, 2nd quality, per picul | $1.28 to 1.30 |
| Bark, Siam, per picul | $0.83 to 1.10 |
| Bark, Camphor, per picul | $15.20 to 15.40 |
| Bêche de Mer, per picul | $30.00 to 55.00 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul | $11.00 to 11.80 |
| Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul | $47.00 to 48.00 |
| Bees Wax, White, per picul | $65.50 to 56.00 |
| Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul | $3,200 to 4,000 |
| Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul | $650 to 800 |
| Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul | $170 to 250 |
| Brimstone, per picul | $2.75 to 3.00 |
| Buffalo Hides, Manila | $12.00 to 15.50 |
| Buffalo Cow Hides | $7.95 to 8.15 |
| Camphor, packed, per picul | $19.00 to 19.50 |
| Campher, Barocs, clean, per picul | $4,500 to 5,000 |
| Camphor, Refuse, per picul | $2,800 to 3,200 |
| Cardamons, Superior | $137 to 147 |
| Cardamons, Inferior, per picul | $13.50 to 19.00 |
| Cloves, per picul | $42.50 to 43.00 |
| Coals, Allcat, per ton | — to — |
| Coals, English steam, per ton | $10.75 to 10.15 |
| Coals, Sydney, per ton | $0.50 to — |
| Coffee, per picul | $22.20 to 24.50 |
| Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul | $28.00 to 29.00 |
| Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul | $23.75 to 24.00 |
| Copper, Nails, per picul | $23.50 to 23.80 |
| Cotton, Shanghai, per picul | $17.10 to 17.80 |
| Cotton, Bombay, per picul | $11.80 to 11.30 |
| Cotton, Shantung, per picul | $16.00 to 16.80 |
| Cotton, Ningpo, per picul | $16.50 to 17.00 |
| Cotton, Tientsin, per picul | $16.80 to 17.20 |
| Cotton, Tungchow, per picul | $16.80 to 17.00 |
| Cotton, Calcutta, per picul | $14.80 to 15.80 |
| Cotton Seeds, Saigon | $5.80 to 5.90 |
| Cotton Seeds, Siam | $5.50 to 5.60 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan | $22.00 to 23.00 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, per picul | $15.50 to 16.50 |
| Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul | $27.50 to 29.00 |
| Dates, Black, per picul | Tls. 2.8.5 to 3.3.0 |
| Dates, Red, per picul | Tls. 3.6.5 to 3.8.0 |
| Dried Lily Flowers | $13.50 to 14.20 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces | $250 to 300 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces | $200 to 220 |
| Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | $1.40 to 1.60 |
| Flour, American, per barrel of 196 lbs. | $3.50 to 3.60 |
| Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs. | $6.95 to 7.20 |
| Fungus | $34.50 to 35.00 |
| Flints, per picul | $0.50 to 0.65 |
| Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul | $200 to 285 |
| Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul | $150 to 210 |
| Hams, Ordinary, per picul | Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0 |
| Hams, Superior, per picul | Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0 |
| Hemp, Hankow, per picul | $10.50 to 12.00 |
| Hemp, Siam, per picul | $10.40 to 11.00 |
| Isinglass, Japan, per picul | $36.00 to 45.00 |
| Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul | $5.50 to 5.65 |
| Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul | $5.10 to 5.20 |
| Mushrooms, per picul | $43.00 to 48.00 |
| Mukeals, Dry Siam large, per picul | $11.50 to 13.00 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul | $8.25 to 8.35 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul | $7.95 to 8.25 |
| Peas, White, per picul | $2.16 to 2.18 |
| Peas, Green, per picul | $2.23 to 2.25 |
| Peas, Black, per picul | $2.25 to 2.27 |
| Peas, Yellow, per picul | $1.98 to 2.02 |
| Peas, Green Beans, per picul | $2.14 to 2.16 |
| Pearl Barley, per picul | $6.50 to 7.20 |
| Potatoe Flour, per picul | Tls. 1.5.0 to 7.5 |
| Putchuck, per picul | $13.70 to 14.70 |
| Rhinoceros Horn, per picul | $2,600 to 3,000 |
| Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul | $2,000 to 2,400 |
| Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul | $2.32 to 2.34 |
| Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul | $2.24 to 2.26 |
| Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul | $2.16 to 2.18 |
| Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul | $1.92 to 1.94 |
| Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul | $2.17 to 2.19 |
| Rice, Saigon, No. 2, per picul | $2.14 to 2.16 |
| Rice, Saigon, No. 3, per picul | $2.06 to 2.08 |
| Saltpetre, per picul | $6.45 to 6.50 |
| Seaweed, Green, per picul | $2.90 to 3.05 |
| Seaweed, Cut, per picul | $4.45 to 4.65 |
| Sesamum, White, per picul | $4.25 to 4.75 |
| Sesamum, Black, per picul | Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8 |
| Sharkskins, per picul | $35.00 to 60.00 |
| Shellfish, Japan, per picul | $27.00 to 39.00 |
| Shellfish, California, per picul | $10.50 to 11.00 |
| Stockfish, per picul | $5.00 to 6.50 |
| Straits Produce, &c. | |
| Betel Nut, per picul | $3.20 to 3.75 |
| Pepper, White, per picul | $13.30 to 13.80 |
| Pepper, Black, per picul | $7.50 to 7.65 |
| Rattans, Straits, per picul | $5.30 to 5.50 |
| Rattans, Bangar, per picul | $4.35 to 4.65 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul | $3.25 to 3.40 |
| Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul | $13.00 to 18.50 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul | $1.60 to 2.00 |
| Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul | $2.35 to 2.60 |
| Sea Oil, per picul | Tls. 5.3.0 to 5.3.5 |
| Sugar, Sieh-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl. | $6.70 to 6.80 |
| Sugar, Sieh-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl. | $6.10 to 6.30 |
| Sugar, Sieh-lung, Brown, per picul | $3.95 to 4.05 |
| Sugar Candy, Sieh-lung, per picul | $9.55 to 9.85 |
| Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul | $9.80 to 10.20 |
| Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul | $7.65 to 7.70 |
| Tea Oil, per picul | $9.00 to 9.20 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul | $8.60 to 9.50 |
| Walnuts, per picul | $5.25 to 5.30 |
| Wheat, Tientsin, per picul | $1.80 to 1.90 |
| Wheat, California, per picul | $2.00 to 2.15 |
| Wood Oil, per picul | Tls. 6.7.5 to 6.8.0 |
| Window Glass, per box | $3.25 to 3.28 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

| VESSELS. | DATE OF ARRIVAL | CAPTAIN. | FLAG AND RIG. | TONS. | CONSIGNEES. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HONGKONG.** | | | | | | |
| STEAMERS. | | | | | | |
| Albay | Oct. 17 | Ashton | Brit. str | 336 | D. Lapraik & Co | |
| Amazone | Oct. 17 | Mortemard | Fren. str | 2650 | Messageries Maritimes | Shanghai |
| Cameos | Oct. 2 | Carter | Brit. str | | Order | |
| City of Peking | Oct. 14 | Tanner | Amr. str | 5075 | P. M. S. S. Co | Y'hama, &c. |
| Conquest | Oct. 15 | Hamlin | Brit. str | 317 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Danube | Oct. 12 | Clanchy | Brit. str | 790 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok |
| Douglas | Oct. 17 | Pitman | Brit. str | 894 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Esmeralda | Oct. 18 | Thebaud | Brit. str | 396 | A. MacG. Heaton | Amoy |
| Fame | — | Stopani | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | Tug Flying |
| Ferntower | Oct. 7 | Bargew | Brit. str | 700 | Chinese | |
| Glaucus | Oct. 18 | Jackson | Brit. str | 1647 | Butterfield & Swire | Shanghai |
| Glenfinlas | Oct. 16 | Wilcox | Brit. str | 1370 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Shanghai |
| Ichang | — | D. Martin | Brit. str | 700 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Juan | Oct. 13 | Lewis | Brit. str | 1019 | Wm. Pustau & Co | S'pore, &c. |
| Kinshan | — | A. G. Cary | Brit. str | 1050 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Kiu-Kiang | — | T. Banning | Brit. str | 1061 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Mariveles | Oct. 18 | Munoz | Span. str | 202 | Remedios & Co | Amoy |
| Radnorshire | Oct. 17 | Thomson | Brit. str | 1201 | H. Kier & Co | |
| Saada | Dec. 17 | — | Brit. str | 37 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Sea Gull | Sept. 19 | Roberts | Amr. str | 48 | Insurance Co | |
| J. Jeejeebhoy | — | — | Brit. str | | Kwok Acheong | |
| Sunda | Oct. 9 | Reeves | Brit. str | 1029 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Tansis | Oct. 18 | Marcello | Fren. str | 1735 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama |
| Tintern Abbey | Oct. 17 | Tindale | Brit. str | 786 | Siemssen & Co | Bangkok |
| Ulysses | Oct. 18 | Guard | Brit. str | 1560 | Butterfield & Swire | S'pore, &c. |
| White Cloud | — | A. Benning | Brit. str | 652 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| W. C. de Vries | June 4 | | Brit. str | 334 | George McBain | |
| Yangtse | Oct. 15 | Rapatel | Fren. str | 2422 | Messageries Maritimes | Saigon, &c. |
| Yot-sai | — | D. Browne | Brit. str | | Kwok Acheong | |
| Yangtsze | Oct. 13 | Schultze | Brit. str | 782 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| SAILING VESSELS. | | | | | | |
| Aarhuus | Oct. 12 | Solling | Dan. sch | 256 | H. Kier & Co | |
| Abiel Abbot | Sept. 24 | J. Chase | Amr. sch | 590 | Meyer & Co | |
| Abercarne | Oct. 11 | H. Evans | Brit. sh | 1087 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Aberlady | Aug. 5 | John Nicoll | Brit. bk | 735 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | New York |
| Alphington | Sept. 6 | Cunningham | Brit. bk | 326 | Wieler & Co | For Sale |
| Alva | Aug. 30 | E. de Souza | Port. sh | 631 | Brandao & Co | Melbourne |
| Auguste | Aug. 10 | Thomsen | Brit. sch | 210 | Meyer & Co | P. Elizabeth |
| Batavia | Oct. 11 | Haesloop | Ger. bk | 368 | Siemssen & Co | Sourabaya |
| Brisbane | Oct. 12 | Hudleston | Brit. bk | 394 | Russell & Co | |
| Canton | Oct. 14 | Crantz | Ger. bk | 373 | Siemssen & Co | Haiphong |
| Ch'ron Kamrye | Sept. 4 | Moller | Siam. bk | 480 | Chinese | |
| Chasca | Oct. 4 | Washburn | Amr. bk | 628 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Chili | July 30 | W. Veal | Brit. bk | 446 | Gibb, Livingston & Co | Callao |
| Chinaman | Sept. 21 | Mckenzie | Brit. bk | 667 | D. Lapraik & Co | New York |
| Chocola | Oct. 6 | Kennett | Brit. bk | 284 | Rozario & Co | Melbourne |
| Cilaruam | Sept. 25 | Shrewsbury | Brit. sh | 1884 | Wieler & Co | |
| Coeran | Sept. 25 | Vincent | Amr. sch | 150 | Chinese Insurance Co | |
| Colorado | Oct. 15 | Ingraham | Amr. sh | 1075 | Russell & Co | |
| Constanza | Oct. 11 | Garzater | Span. bk | 234 | Order | |
| Corinne | Sept. 19 | Ribiero | Port. bk | 395 | Remedios & Co | |
| Criterion | Sept. 1 | W. Lull | Amr. sh | 1546 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Darra | Sept. 14 | Cameron | Brit. sh | 999 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Dartmouth | Sept. 28 | J. Robertson | Brit. bk | 915 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Dauphin | Oct. 15 | Lelionnais | Fren. bk | 337 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Deutschland | Oct. 13 | Tiemann | Ger. bk | 269 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| E. v. Bea